(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ______________

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் ______________

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் ______________

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

______________ துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள்:	20 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1–182–2–20,000 Cps.–15–11–2019 [HCL-II]

1884

Confdl

Public G.O. No. 1104 A dt 27 May 1884.

Proof

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamil.			
1	Vettikkodiyon (5th April 1884)	Madras	Weekly ..	250
2	Tatvavivechini (6th April 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	463
3	Swadesamitra (10th April 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	709
4	Travancore Abhimani (1st and 10th April 1884).	Nagercoil ..	Trimonthly.	350
5	Dravidavartamani (6th and 10th April 1884).	Madras	Biweekly ..	632
6	Vettikkodiyon (12th April 1884)	Do.	Weekly ..	250
7	Tatvavivechini (13th April 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	463
8	Kalanidhi (15th April 1884)	Coimbatore ..	Bimonthly.	250
9	Swadesabhimani (15th April 1884) ..	Salem	Do. ..	150
10	Swadesamitra (17th April 1884)	Madras	Weekly ..	709
11	Dravidavartamani (13th and 17th April 1884).	Do.	Biweekly ..	632
	Telugu.			
12	Vivekavarthani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
13	Vartalahari	Berhampore ..	Bimonthly.	175
14	Sri Sujanapramodini	Merangi ..	Monthly ..	180
15	Nyayadarsani	Vizagapatam ..	Bimonthly.	125
16	The Spectator or Yatharthavadi	Do. ..	Monthly ..	200
	Malayalam.			
17	Kirala Mitram	Cochin	Trimonthly.	200
	Hindustani.			
18	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	450
19	Jarida-i-Rozgar	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	4th.	200
20	Ahsan-ul-Jaraid	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	80
21	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	400
22	Tilism-i-Hairat	Triplicane, Madras.	3rd.	250
23	Umdat-ul-Akhbar-i-Shahi and Hakim-i-Madras.	....	3rd.	250
24	Ittifaq	....	4th.	....

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 12th April 1884.

A correspondent of the *Swadesamitra*, commenting on the removal of Dr. Banks from service by the Bombay Government, remarks that Sir James Fergusson alone is to be called a Governor, for did the Governor of Madras (he asks) remove Dr. Macleane from service in the same manner as the Governor of Bombay has removed Dr. Banks, seeing that the enormity committed by the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad dwindles into insignificance by the side of those committed by Dr. Macleane while he was Collector at Salem?

MADRAS,
16th April 1884.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
Tamil Translator to Government.

(*a*) *Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 19th April 1884.*

The editor of the *Tatvavivechini* writes that the Hindus are not yet sufficiently advanced to obtain the boon of 'Local self-government.' He argues that as the natives of Southern India are heterogeneous in caste and creed, and as education has not as yet made any great advance among them, they will not all think alike, but will endeavour each man to satisfy his own selfish desire, instead of working in unison for the public good.

2. The editor of the same paper considers it to be an anomaly, that when a fine is imposed by the judicial courts for negligent acts on the part of municipal officers in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other places, it is, as a rule, paid out of the municipal coffers. The editor asks whether the tax-payers are guilty of those negligent acts or the municipal officers themselves, and if the latter are guilty, why should the tax-payers suffer for it, and the fine imposed on the municipal officers for their negligence be paid out of the money of the public and not out of their own?

3. The same editor says, with regard to compulsory vaccination, that even if the action contemplated (*i.e.*, vaccination) is good, it should not be carried out against the will and consent of the party concerned. The editor further remarks that it being as yet an unsettled question whether vaccination is beneficial or otherwise, it is the more incumbent (upon Government) not to make it compulsory.

TRANQUEBAR,
26th April 1884.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
Tamil Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of April 1884.

1. *Vivekavardhani* states, in No. 12, that while small-pox is generally prevailing all over Hindustan, and causing very many deaths, it does so specially in the Godávari District. In Ellore, many persons have succumbed to it, the laxity of the municipality there enhancing the calamity. The death-rate amongst children in Rajahmundry is very large, about half of the deaths occur in Anappindi street. Here receptacles of water, situated outside the houses, fill the street with foul fluid and obnoxious smells. The editor hopes that the municipality will compel the

inhabitants to build larger receptacles and to keep them always closed. The editor further contends that small-pox patients should not be allowed to bathe in the Godávari before they have recovered, as people drink the river-water at the same place and thus catch the disease. The inhabitants should also get vaccinated and generally keep their bodies clean.

2. No. 13 of the same paper states that mad dogs are wandering about the streets in Rajahmundry, and that some deaths have lately occurred through hydrophobia. Many weakly and stray dogs run about the streets. It is hoped that the authorities will take proper steps for the relief of the residents.

3. No. 16 of the above paper states that by fixing nineteen years instead of twenty-one, as the age of candidates for the covenanted civil service examination, the natives are placed at a great disadvantage, besides the hardship they have to undergo in travelling to so far a distance and in incurring heavy expenses. The Hindus should adopt steps to lay this matter before the Queen's Privy Council in order to obtain justice.

4. In the same number, it is stated that the debt of the Indian Government in 1840 was £34,684,997, and in 1883 it amounted to £67,779,962, of which sum interest at 4 per cent. is being paid on £67,734,964. The increase of the debt is caused by unnecessary expenses, *e.g.*, by a costly war and by the increase of the pay to the officials. The Government should reduce their expenses as much as possible.

5. *Nyayadarsani*, No. 5, states that the late increase of fees for middle-school-class boys and for the college students has caused great distress among the poorer classes, particularly as they are compelled to pay their fees in advance either for the quarter, for six months, or even for the whole year. In consequence of this, many have left the school. The removal of this grievance will render Lord Ripon's administration very popular.

6. No. 6 of the above paper states that, whenever Government undertakes in criminal cases the prosecution by the public prosecutor, they should also provide, when necessary, the accused with counsel, for courts generally favor the prosecution, as has been the case in the late Salem riots.

7. *The Spectator or Yatharthavadi*, No. 7, states that in some of the taluks of Vizagapatam, such as Bobbili, Rajam, and Palakonda, chucklers (cobblers) sell at the weekly markets of Baljapettah and other villages oxen fat. Some merchants buy this cheap, adulterate it with ghee, and sell it as good ghee. Ignorant people, who buy this mixture and use it in their food, get sick. Government should, for the welfare of the people, put a stop to such adulteration and punish those who prepare and sell it.

MADRAS, (Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
10*th May* 1884. *Telugu Translator to Government.*

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the Month of April 1884.

Kerla Miteam.—The first leading article in the first issue regrets the departure of Mr. Kendall, Assistant Master of the Ernakulam high school, for Australia. The second article is a continuation of the lecture on 'Benevolence' delivered by the President of the Vignanachandrodaya Sangham at Tiruvattar at the second anniversary meeting of the Sangham. The third article laments over the sudden and premature death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. The fourth article gives an account of the recent annual festival at the Thirumala Temple in Cochin. The fifth article refers to the late visit of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the Duchess of Albany, and details the various forms of mourning adopted in honor of the death of the Duke of Albany, and the expressions of condolence conveyed to the Queen-Empress by Her Majesty's numerous loyal Indian subjects.

2. A correspondent in the first issue gives an account of the rejoicings and festivities on the occasion of the Travancore Maharaja's return from his recent pilgrimage to Rameswaram.

3. A paragraph invites the attention of the police to the cock-fighting practised very frequently about Putunagaram in British Cochin and to its attendant evils.

HUZUR,
9th May 1884.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of April 1884.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, 7th April.—' Removal of the Government offices from Madras to Bangalore'.—Under the above head writes as follows:—It is reported that the Government intend to remove the offices of Military Accounts from Madras to Bangalore. This has caused much consternation amongst the officials and clerks employed therein. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Kenney-Herbert has gone to Bangalore, with a view of consulting with General Payne and other military local authorities as regards the contemplated removal of the above offices into the fort of Bangalore. Buildings for the arsenal are in course of construction near the Argaum barracks, and, when they are completed, the arsenal, which is now located within the fort of Bangalore, will be removed to them. Most of the houses situated within the fort of Bangalore are in a dilapidated condition, and it will entail an enormous expense on the State to put them in thorough repair, so as to make them fit for the accommodation of the officers whose removal is under contemplation. We do not deem it expedient to remove some of the offices of the Madras Army head-quarters to the Nílgiris and some to Bangalore. This movement will not only lower the greatness of the Presidency town, but will also subject the employés to serious losses and inconvenience. It behoves the ruling authorities to pay due regard to the convenience and well doing of their subjects. Madras is cheaper than Bangalore. Ever since the establishment of the British sway in Southern India, the Government offices have been permanent at Madras, which is the metropolis of Southern India, and it was the birth-place of the British Raj in this country. In short, it will be an act of great folly and cruelty to remove the public offices from Madras to Bangalore.

2. ' The Wahabies' riotous conduct at Bangalore.'—A certain saint was buried some years ago near the Butchers' market at Bangalore, and people of all castes and creeds crowd to this tomb. Muhammadans also are in the habit of visiting it and of burning incense and perfumes. Considering the dust of that place sacred, they carry it with them to their houses, to this the Wahabies object, and say what sanctity is there in the dust in question? In short, this molestation on the part of the Wahabies will result in serious disturbances, as now and then riots take place between the Wahabies and those who are opposed to them. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the police remain inactive and use no exertions to quell the riots. We are sure that some day or other these petty quarrels will result in a serious disturbance.

3. *Ahsan-ul-Jaraid, 11th April.*—' The intended exodus of the public offices from Madras deserves the consideration of Government.'—Years have elapsed since the establishment of the British sovereignty in this Presidency. The factory at Madras proved auspicious to the late Honorable East-India Company, as it contributed towards their success and ascendency; hence the happily founded city of Madras was declared to be the metropolis of Southern India. The climate of this place is temperate and agreeable, and it affords every comfort and happiness to its inhabitants. The former Governors of this Presidency were in the habit of going on a tour for two or three moths in a year, during which they used to live on the blue mountains for a short time, likewise the military and civil officers used to remain on the Hills for a short leave of absence; but no Governor has ever attempted to turn Madras into a desert and transfer public offices of this place to the Hills and other disadvantageous localities. During the administration of Lord Napier the practice of taking small sections of each Secretary's office establishments to the Nílgiris commenced, but the above Governor never remained on the Hills longer than three or four months during the year; but now

the state of affairs is quite changed; our Governors now stay there longer than seven months. In the early part of the month of April they begin to think that by staying at Madras any longer they will commence to melt. Prior to the approach of the above month they get themselves ready to quit Madras; this was not so with the former Governors and officials. In the same way as our present rulers are Europeans so our former governors were, and in respectability and birth they were a hundred times superior to our present officials; they never complained of the heat of this place; they exerted their best to discharge the duties of their appointments, to discharge which they had been nominated and sent to this country; they did not cause inconvenience and trouble to others for the sake of their own comfort and happiness; but the case of our present rulers and officials appears to be just the reverse; they make their subordinates sacrifice their comfort for the happiness and luxury of their superiors. This conduct of theirs leads us to think that their only object is to seek their own comfort as long as they remain in India. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief after a hard conflict succeeded in causing the removal of the Army head-quarters and offices connected therewith to the Nílgiris; but we regret to have to observe that His Excellency was perfectly regardless of the fact of his not being allowed to remain in this country longer than five years should God spare him; while, so circumstanced, he did not for a moment consider the inexpediency of subjecting the poor and helpless subordinates of the different offices to much trouble and inconvenience by tearing them away from their kins and friends. The Hills have nothing to boast of; it is true they are cooler than Madras, but they are liked by those who are well off and by drunkards. How can the poor who are strangers to the Hills like them? The climate will not certainly agree with them. Every thing is dear, and the poor fellows are tormented by misquitoes, bugs, and flees, &c., and are thus deprived of sleep at nights. They have been engaged and brought up at Madras, where they have lived in ease and happiness for a long time, but the present change will prove detestable to them. Here we must drop the above matter, as we have to offer some remarks on a different subject. We learn that the Military Finance Departments and the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines and that of the Accountant-General are to be shifted to Bangalore. This alarming news created much sensation amongst the employés. It is reported that the Controller and the heads of the different offices under him are determined to support and enforce the contemplated change, and that they will not rest until the scheme be carried out. We now hope that the Government will pay due regard to the comfort and well-being of the employés of the above offices, as the intended change will tend to their great misery and unhappiness; irrespective of their being severed from their relatives and friends, their own private matters and household arrangements will be entirely upset and entail a heavy loss upon them. If the Government are possessed of any feeling of pity and compassion, they will not be a party to carrying out this scheme. Madras is an extensive and beautiful city, and is roomy enough to contain hundreds of offices. It will be an act of great cruelty to totally disregard the comfort of the natives and treat them like slaves and beasts for the sake of the luxury and ease of a few Europeans. Such conduct creates disaffection on the part of the natives. Madras is cheaper than Bangalore, the climate of which latter place is not as cool as the Nílgiris; but the city is infested with flees, bugs, and musquitoes. If the Controller and the heads of his subordinate offices like the Hills, let them avail themselves of leave every year to proceed thereto as was formerly done; but it is not consistent with humanity to involve native subordinates in calamities and miseries. We strongly hope that Government will give their full consideration to these facts, and refrain from causing inconvenience and trouble to their native employés. Most of the Europeans now-a-days appear to be cruel and self-interested.

4. *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, 21*st April*,—'Kabul.'—Travellers who come from Kabul to Peshawar relate that the capture of Merv by the Russians is the topic of conversation in Afghanistan, which is the source of great uneasiness to the inhabitants. They are led to believe that a treaty has been privately concluded between the Amir of Kabul and the Russian Government, and the fact of the presence of certain Russians in the country adds strength to the above belief. On the other hand, they are also assured that the Amir has solicited the Government of India to help him with

money, arms, and ammunition on the plea of his being unable to protect Herat from the invasion of the Russians, whose movements are talked about in all the bazaars of Northern India. The above is the contents of the telegram, which was sent from Lahore to the *Indian Daily News*.

5. 'Unparallelled bravery of the Arabs in the field of battle.'—Under the above head writes as follows :—The bravery of the Arabs is well known from time immemorial, but the recent battles have given the European heroes of our time a new experience of their courage and valour. We do not refer our readers to the affairs in which General Hicks and Baker Pasha were concerned, because they had with them Egyptian troops who were averse to fight against their own co-religionists; but when we look at the conflict which took place between the Arabs and the troops under General Graham, we are convinced of the superior valour of his opponents. General Graham and his soldiers had such confidence in their artillery and Henri-Martini rifles, that they defied any one to stand against their fire; but the Arabs evinced such courage and fought with such bravery that the British troops were thunderstruck, and soon began to waver. They were unable to hold their ground any longer, and precipitately retreated, leaving their guns behind. The Arabs, under the fire of the invaders, behaved remarkably well, and when the British troops fired vollies on them, they used to lie or sit down, and getting up again rushed upon their antagonists furiously, unmindful of the fire to which they were exposed. The troops under the command of General Graham shared the same fate as those that were led by Generals Baker and Hicks. This was, in fact, a fight which convinced disciplined soldiers of the superior valour of their foes.

The news of the fight of 12th March 1884, which one of the correspondents of the *Pioneer* has communicated is worthy of notice, as a perusal of which will at once convince our readers of the fact of the Arabs being great warriors. It behoves those who look down upon Muhammadans to peruse carefully the accounts of recent battles. We readily praise the above correspondent for his truthfulness, inasmuch as he has given an accurate account of the above fights, and the opinion expressed by the *Pioneer* is certainly beyond commendation; for he has not only acknowledged the heroism of the Arab nation, but he has plainly stated that the Arabs are far superior in valour and audacity to British soldiers; perhaps he has expressed his opinion as above on the ground of the Arabs not being furnished with such arms and ammunition as the European soldiers are provided with; but then it must be remembered that notwithstanding this drawback, the Arabs fought so vehemently.

CHEPAUK,
17*th May* 1884.

(Signed) C. D. BAYNES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Public No. 1104A Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the Departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

Home.
Foreign.
Finance and Commerce.
Revenue and Agriculture.
Public Works.
Military.
Legislative.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
27 *th May* 1884.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

No. 1104-A

Date 27-5-84

INDEX.

Subject.	Page.
Tamil.	
Paragraph 1. Remarks on the removal of Dr. Banks from service by the Bombay Government	3
„ 1. On local self-government	*Ibid.*
„ 2. On the payment of fine imposed on municipal officers out of the municipal fund	*Ibid.*
„ 3. On compulsory vaccination	*Ibid.*
Telugu.	
Paragraph 1. About small-pox epidemic in the Godávari district	*Ibid.*
„ 2. Complaints about stray dogs at Rajahmundry	4
„ 3. Complaints about the age fixed for candidates who wish to undergo the covenanted civil service examination	*Ibid.*
„ 4. On the increase of the Government debt	*Ibid.*
„ 5. On the increase in and mode of collecting the school fees	*Ibid.*
„ 6. Suggestions to give to the defendant counsel in public prosecution ..	*Ibid.*
„ 7. Sale of bad ghee in the district of Vizagapatam	*Ibid.*
Malayalam.	
Paragraph 1. *Duke of Albany*—Lamenting over the premature death of the — ..	*Ibid.*
Ernakulam High School.—Deploring the departure of Mr. Kendall, the Assistant Master —	*Ibid.*
Queen-Empress.—Mentioning the late visit paid by the — to the Duchess of Albany; and noticing the expressions of condolence conveyed to the — for the death of her son	*Ibid.*
Thirumala Temple in Cochin.—An account of the recent festival at the —.	*Ibid.*
Vignanachandrodaya Sangham at Tiruvattar.—A continuation of the lecture delivered by the President of the — on 'Benevolence' ..	*Ibid.*
„ 2. *Maharaja of Travancore.*—An account of the rejoicings on the safe return of the — from a pilgrimage to Rameswaram	*Ibid.*
„ 3. *Cock-fighting.*—Inviting the attention of the police to the — practised in British Cochin	5
Hindustani.	
Paragraph 1. Passing remarks on the subject of the contemplated removal of the offices of Military Accounts from Madras to Bangalore	*Ibid.*
„ 2. Regarding the squabbles that occur now and then at Bangalore between the Wahabies and their opponents in connection with certain saint's grave	*Ibid.*
„ 3. Criticising the action of the present English rulers of their country and their officers in connection with the subject of the Nílgiri tour and the removal of some of the offices of the Madras Army head-quarters to Ootacamund and the contemplated removal of the offices of Military Accounts from Madras to Bangalore	*Ibid.*
„ 4. Regarding the Russian encroachment in Central Asia	6
„ 5. Commending the bravery of the Arab warriors and passing remarks on the heroism and courage which they evinced in the recent battles fought in Soudan	7

Exd F. R. Bantleman.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 29th November 1884, No. 2570, Miscellaneous.

READ—also the following papers :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizianagram, 22nd December 1884, No. 1510.

I have the honor to report on the question put to me in G.O., 29th November 1884, No. 2570, Miscellaneous, Public Department.

2. I forwarded copies of the letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the Port Officers of Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam (the two ports in this district likely to be connected with the shipping of girls to British Burmah), and requested them to inform me if they knew anything of the subject.

3. I have the honor to enclose copies of their replies, from which it will be seen that there is no reason to suppose that there is a regular traffic of the kind under discussion between the ports of this district and the Burmah ports.

ENCLOSURES.

From W. A. JARVIS, Esq., Port Officer, Vizagapatam, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 13th December 1884, No. 156-C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1468 (confidential), dated 12th instant, giving cover to a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 327—136-N., (confidential), dated Rangoon, 11th September 1884, to the Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of traffic in girls between Madras Ports and that province, and herewith returned.

2. In reply, I might state that no such traffic has ever come under my notice, or been brought to my notice at this port; and only on one occasion have I had occasion to suspect any such thing, that was about two years since, when a native man came to my office one morning when coolies were being embarked on board a Rangoon steamer, and complained that his daughter had left his house, and he was afraid she was being taken to Rangoon by some man, for what purpose he did not say. I told him to lay a complaint at the Police station, and, in the mean time, if he could point out the daughter to me, I would prevent her embarkation.

3. No complaints have ever come under my notice of girls having actually been shipped off to Rangoon for immoral purposes, neither am I aware that such is the case.

4. The coolies embarking for Rangoon from this port come under my personal observation a good deal, and I have very rarely noticed girls of tender ages embarking at all; whilst the proportion of female passengers to males is at all times very small indeed from this port, invariably comprising women of mature ages, and not at all the class of women which would be likely to enlist in any such purposes.

5. Had such a state of things existed at this port, I think it must have come under my notice, and I am inclined to think with the Chief Commissioner, in paragraph 4 of his letter, that the magnitude of the evil has been over-estimated.

From ROBERT MINTO, Esq., Port Officer in charge of Sea Customs, Bimlipatam, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 17th December 1884, No. 5.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter, No. 1468, dated 12th current, together with a copy of confidential correspondence, No. 327—136-N., from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, having reference to the traffic in girls for immoral purposes between the Madras Presidency and Rangoon. In reply to which, I respectfully beg to inform you that *one* only such case has been reported to me during the eight years I have been in charge of this office. That was some four years ago. A young girl of about twelve years of age was induced to promise to go to Rangoon, and she had a quantity of jewellery given to her at the time. There were a man and a woman engaged in this case. The friends of the girl complained to me, and I prevented her from going upon that occasion. The man and woman both went away very quickly, but first taking the jewellery from the girl in question. The entire family of this girl have since left this town, and I have been unable to gather any information with reference to the antecedence or otherwise of this unworthy pair.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godávari District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ellore, 21st January 1885, No. 1-A.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Public Department, Mis. No. 2570, dated 29th November 1884.

2. I have caused inquiries to be made into the traffic in girls, which is said to go on between Madras and Rangoon by the Port Officer, Cocanada. Almost all the females who embarked at the port of Cocanada in the last month had relations in Rangoon, and were going to join them, or were going under the protection of some man. The proportion of female to male passengers is also small, and the Port Officer, therefore, thinks that the practice of enticing away girls for immoral purposes is not carried on to a large extent at present.

3. In the last month six young women went over by the *Himalaya* under the protection of one man. The Port Officer says that their demeanour was such as induced him to think that they were rather of the enticer class than of the enticed.

4. The general belief is that many women go to Rangoon and Moulmein for prostitution. They are taken by men with whom they have formed immoral intimacy while here. When the men return to India, if disputes arise between the parties, and one deserts the other, the women remain in Rangoon to lead the life of a prostitute. In all these cases, it is believed that the women go of their own free will.

5. It is said that men sometimes take over a woman, himself intending to hand her over to another man, when they arrive at Rangoon, on receiving money from him; but the women do not leave here against their will; perhaps they do not know the intentions of the man who is taking them over, and perhaps they have no objection to the arrangement. I do not think many women are taken over by men with this intention, though the men may find out at Rangoon that it is a profitable thing to do. I have never heard of a case of a woman being taken against her will.

6. Inquiries already made do not prove that girls are enticed away by false promises. No complaints regarding their fate are ever heard.

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Dachepalle, 27th February 1885, No. 11.

With reference to order of Government, No. 2570, Miscellaneous, dated 29th November 1884, I have the honor to report that no returns can be secured showing the number of female passengers leaving Masulipatam for Rangoon and Moulmein.

2. I however gather from oral testimony that not more than three or four females left the port within the last two years with the avowed object of living by prostitution. The number tallies with that mentioned in the Statement A accompanying the Chief Commissioner's letter.

3. There is no reason to believe that women intended for prostitution have been taken from this district to Burmah under cover of accompanying relations; but it is believed that many who accompany their husbands and other relations subsequently lead immoral lives. Women who leave their husbands for other men very often go to Rangoon. I have not heard of any one making a trade of supplying or seducing women away for immoral purposes.

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Varnasi, 14th March 1885, No. 396.

In reply to the order of Government of the 29th November 1884, No. 2570, Miscellaneous (confidential), I have the honor to report that native girls do occasionally embark from ports in this district for Rangoon avowedly for the purposes of prostitution. I have not been able to learn, however, that any girls have been enticed away under false pretences, nor has any complaint of such being the case come to my notice.

2. The dancing girl or prostitute does not conceal her caste and calling, and it is only with regard to others that there can be any question. It appears to me that the simplest plan to check any such practice, if it exists, would be, to direct all native females embarking from the Madras side for Burmah to register their age, caste and means of livelihood at the office of the port of embarkation.

Order—dated 2nd April 1885, No. 822, Public.

With their endorsement, dated the 22nd October 1884, the Government of India communicated a copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, relative to alleged traffic in girls for immoral purposes said to exist between Madras and Rangoon, which was particularly adverted to by Colonel Fischer in his report on his visit to the Straits Settlements in connection with Indian emigration.

2. It appeared from the report of the Chief Commissioner that there was no ground for supposing that Rangoon is a mart for native girls, and that the magnitude of the evil had been over-estimated. It was suggested, however, that inquiries should be made at the ports of embarkation on the Madras coast as to whether girls are enticed away by false promises, and whether complaints regarding their fate are ever heard.

3. The reports from the Collectors of Godávari, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Kistna recorded above show that the practice does not prevail. Instances have, however, come to the knowledge of the authorities of women embarking for Rangoon avowedly for purposes of prostitution; but there is not the smallest reason to doubt that these women go voluntarily, and that no case has been known of a woman having been forced to go against her will or enticed away under false pretences.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

No. 822-A, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd April 1885, No. 822.

APRIL.

Traffic in Girls

for immoral purposes between Madras and Rangoon.

Confdl

PUB (1885) Dept

Go no. 822

Dated 2. 4. 1885

2nd April 1885, No. 822, Public.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., dated 29th November 1884, No. 2570, Miscellaneous.

Read—also the following papers:—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizianagram, 22nd December 1884, No. 1510.

I have the honor to report on the question put to me in G.O., 29th November 1884, No. 2570, Miscellaneous, Public Department.

2. I forwarded copies of the letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the Port Officers of Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam (the two ports in this district likely to be connected with the shipping of girls to British Burmah), and requested them to inform me if they knew anything of the subject.

3. I have the honor to enclose copies of their replies, from which it will be seen that there is no reason to suppose that there is a regular traffic of the kind under discussion between the ports of this district and the Burmah ports.

Enclosures.

From W. A. JARVIS, Esq., Port Officer, Vizagapatam, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 13th December 1884, No. 156-C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1468 (confidential), dated 12th instant, giving cover to a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 327—136-N., (confidential), dated Rangoon, 11th September 1884, to the Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of traffic in girls between Madras Ports and that province, and herewith returned.

2. In reply, I might state that no such traffic has ever come under my notice, or been brought to my notice at this port; and only on one occasion have I had occasion to suspect any such thing, that was about two years since, when a native man came to my office one morning when coolies were being embarked on board a Rangoon steamer, and complained that his daughter had left his house, and he was afraid she was being taken to Rangoon by some man, for what purpose he did not say. I told him to lay a complaint at the Police station, and, in the mean time, if he could point out the daughter to me, I would prevent her embarkation.

3. No complaints have ever come under my notice of girls having actually been shipped off to Rangoon for immoral purposes, neither am I aware that such is the case.

4. The coolies embarking for Rangoon from this port come under my personal observation a good deal, and I have very rarely noticed girls of tender ages embarking at all; whilst the proportion of female passengers to males is at all times very small indeed from this port, invariably comprising women of mature ages, and not at all the class of women which would be likely to enlist in any such purposes.

5. Had such a state of things existed at this port, I think it must have come under my notice, and I am inclined to think with the Chief Commissioner, in paragraph 4 of his letter, that the magnitude of the evil has been over-estimated.

From ROBERT MINTO, Esq., Port Officer in charge of Sea Customs, Bimlipatam, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 17th December 1884, No. 5.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter, No. 1468, dated 12th current, together with a copy of confidential correspondence, No. 327—136-N., from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, having reference to the traffic in girls for immoral purposes between the Madras Presidency and Rangoon. In reply to which, I respectfully beg to inform you that *one* only such case has been reported to me during the eight years I have been in charge of this office. That was some four years ago. A young girl of about twelve years of age was induced to promise to go to Rangoon, and she had a quantity of jewellery given to her at the time. There were a man and a woman engaged in this case. The friends of the girl complained to me, and I prevented her from going upon that occasion. The man and woman both went away very quickly, but first taking the jewellery from the girl in question. The entire family of this girl have since left this town, and I have been unable to gather any information with reference to the antecedence or otherwise of this unworthy pair.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godávari District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ellore, 21st January 1885, No. 1-A.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Public Department, Mis. No. 2570, dated 29th November 1884.

2. I have caused inquiries to be made into the traffic in girls, which is said to go on between Madras and Rangoon by the Port Officer, Cocanada. Almost all the females who embarked at the port of Cocanada in the last month had relations in Rangoon, and were going to join them, or were going under the protection of some man. The proportion of female to male passengers is also small, and the Port Officer, therefore, thinks that the practice of enticing away girls for immoral purposes is not carried on to a large extent at present.

3. In the last month six young women went over by the *Himalaya* under the protection of one man. The Port Officer says that their demeanour was such as induced him to think that they were rather of the enticer class than of the enticed.

4. The general belief is that many women go to Rangoon and Moulmein for prostitution. They are taken by men with whom they have formed immoral intimacy while here. When the men return to India, if disputes arise between the parties, and one deserts the other, the women remain in Rangoon to lead the life of a prostitute. In all these cases, it is believed that the women go of their own free will.

5. It is said that men sometimes take over a woman, himself intending to hand her over to another man, when they arrive at Rangoon, on receiving money from him; but the women do not leave here against their will; perhaps they do not know the intentions of the man who is taking them over, and perhaps they have no objection to the arrangement. I do not think many women are taken over by men with this intention, though the men may find out at Rangoon that it is a profitable thing to do. I have never heard of a case of a woman being taken against her will.

6. Inquiries already made do not prove that girls are enticed away by false promises. No complaints regarding their fate are ever heard.

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Dachepalle, 27th February 1885, No. 11.

With reference to order of Government, No. 2570, Miscellaneous, dated 29th November 1884, I have the honor to report that no returns can be secured showing the number of female passengers leaving Masulipatam for Rangoon and Moulmein.

2. I however gather from oral testimony that not more than three or four females left the port within the last two years with the avowed object of living by prostitution. The number tallies with that mentioned in the Statement A accompanying the Chief Commissioner's letter.

3. There is no reason to believe that women intended for prostitution have been taken from this district to Burmah under cover of accompanying relations; but it is believed that many who accompany their husbands and other relations subsequently lead immoral lives. Women who leave their husbands for other men very often go to Rangoon. I have not heard of any one making a trade of supplying or seducing women away for immoral purposes.

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Varnasi, 14th March 1885, No. 396.

In reply to the order of Government of the 29th November 1884, No. 2570, Miscellaneous (confidential), I have the honor to report that native girls do occasionally embark from ports in this district for Rangoon avowedly for the purposes of prostitution. I have not been able to learn, however, that any girls have been enticed away under false pretences, nor has any complaint of such being the case come to my notice.

2. The dancing girl or prostitute does not conceal her caste and calling, and it is only with regard to others that there can be any question. It appears to me that the simplest plan to check any such practice, if it exists, would be, to direct all native females embarking from the Madras side for Burmah to register their age, caste and means of livelihood at the office of the port of embarkation.

Order—dated 2nd April 1885, No. 822, Public.

With their endorsement, dated the 22nd October 1884, the Government of India communicated a copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, relative to alleged traffic in girls for immoral purposes said to exist between Madras and Rangoon, which was particularly adverted to by Colonel Fischer in his report on his visit to the Straits Settlements in connection with Indian emigration.

2. It appeared from the report of the Chief Commissioner that there was no ground for supposing that Rangoon is a mart for native girls, and that the magnitude of the evil had been over-estimated. It was suggested, however, that inquiries should be made at the ports of embarkation on the Madras coast as to whether girls are enticed away by false promises, and whether complaints regarding their fate are ever heard.

3. The reports from the Collectors of Godávari, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Kistna recorded above show that the practice does not prevail. Instances have, however, come to the knowledge of the authorities of women embarking for Rangoon avowedly for purposes of prostitution; but there is not the smallest reason to doubt that these women go voluntarily, and that no case has been known of a woman having been forced to go against her will or enticed away under false pretences.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

No. 822-A, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

PUBLIC.

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Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd April 1885, No. 822.

APRIL.

Traffic in Girls

for immoral purposes between Madras and Rangoon.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th October 1884, Mis. No. 9697 :—

Read—the following letter from H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd September 1884, No. 970 :—

In acknowledging the receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 11th August 1884, No. 2767, I have the honor to reply to the last three lines of the 8th paragraph of Mr. Mackenzie's letter, and to report fully on the questions of the 9th paragraph, which relate to the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society, so far as they concern myself, and the past acts and future objects of the Company.

2. When the above Company was first started, I did take an unofficial and an honorary part in its management, but I relinquished this position in 1881, since which time I have now and then offered my advice as to the conduct of the business. I would add that, up to 1881, I was not aware that there was any objection to an honorary connection with the management of a public Association. The rules on the subject were not brought prominently to our notice until the end of that year (G.O., 1st December 1881, No. 1357, Revenue).

3. I have acquired land under Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the above Company. I continue to hold some of it in partnership with my brother (who is not a public servant), and he has disposed of some of it by sale on our joint account.

4. One of the objects of the Company is, as it is set forth in the Memorandum of Association, to sell land; but whether the proceeds of such sale can be properly classed as a profit within the meaning of section 83 has not yet been determined. For reasons given further on, no public servant who has bought shares in the Company conjectured for a moment that the speculation involved in transactions of this nature would fall within the prohibited circle of habitual speculation.

5. With regard to the full information required by the Government of India on the nature and extent of the grant referred to in clause (*a*), paragraph 3 of the Memorandum, I have the honor to forward, herewith, a copy of a translation of the concession referred to.

6. The extent of the grant has been variously estimated. It was an uninhabited desolate tract of mountainous country, and it forms part of the Anamallai Hills of Southern India. If mountains and rocks, swamp, plateau, and forest be all reckoned, it may probably aggregate 100,000 acres. Its general aspect is very much like a deer forest in the Highlands.

7. No grants or purchases have been acquired since the incorporation of the Company, and hitherto the property has been dealt with as follows :—

(*a*) About 800 acres have been opened in Cinchona (*C. officinalis*), Tea and Coffee, principally in the former ;

(*b*) About 3,000 acres have been alienated to share-holders under Article 81 of the Articles of Association, and to others by sale. The proceeds of these sales have been devoted to the operations under (*a*) and (*c*);

(*c*) The property has been roaded and bridged to a certain extent, and bridle-paths have been constructed connecting it with the plains.

8. With regard to the question of land-holding in Travancore, and to the acquisition of shares in a Company which has, for one of its objects, the resale of land, I beg to be allowed to submit that these transactions are commercial investments untainted by any suspicion of habitual speculation; and that being of this nature, they are perfectly legitimate, and violate in no respect the rules laid down for our guidance by the Government of India in their Proceedings of the 13th February 1874, which are reprinted at page 41 of the Madras Civil Service Manual.

9. As this view does not seem to have been adopted by the Government of India in Mr. Mackenzie's recent letter on the subject, I must ask the indulgence of the Board, while I endeavour to show them my reasons for arriving at this conclusion. And, first, I would touch briefly on the statement in Mr. Mackenzie's letter (paragraph 2) that Government servants in India are required—

(1)—to abstain from speculative investments—

In the Proceedings I have quoted above, the Government of India did not define the stage, at which the holding of land or shares becomes speculative. In one sense, every investment in a running concern is speculative. The concern may prosper or it may languish or even fail, whether it be Government paper, or shares in the Bank of Madras, or shares in the Oriental Bank. What the Government did veto was habitual speculation by officials, or, as Mr. Lyall put it in his letter, 10th April 1873, No. 1495, (Manual, page 46), "habitually buying and selling securities of a value notoriously fluctuating."

If the Government prohibit us from investments which have the least odour of speculation about them, it is really difficult to see what investment remains open to us. Is, for instance, the purchase of shares in a newly-opened railway Share List to be condemned because it is a new company, and therefore mere matter of speculation than taking shares in a Working Company?

Is it against rules for a father to lend money to his son to open a tea estate on the understanding that he is to repay him with interest if the enterprise is successful? No, I do not think that the Government ever intended to go as far as this. No fixed rule of conduct was really needed, the test being whether the investment, if otherwise unobjectionable, interested the Government servant privately in affairs with which his public duty is concerned.

10. I now beg to pass to Nos. (3) and (4) of the existing rules as they are described in Mr. Mackenzie's letter.

(3) and (4)—Not to acquire or hold land except for building purposes for residence.

The right to hold land in India was conceded to every subject of Her Majesty by Act IV. of 1837; but in the interests of the Administration, Sir Charles Wood, in his despatch of the 10th August 1861, decided that certain public servants should not hold land in their own Presidency for purposes of cultivation, because (1) their attention might be diverted from public to private business to the detriment of public business; (2) they might use (or be suspected of using) their official influence unduly for their own benefit and to the disadvantage of others in the management of their estates. Whether land could be held for commercial speculation was a different question (Proceedings of Government of India, dated 13th February 1874, paragraph 4).

Apart from purposes of cultivation, the holding of land either as a commercial speculation or for other purposes is recognised in several places in the Proceedings I am quoting from. In the first place, the Proceedings were intended to remove doubts and inconsistencies (paragraph 4), and to bring the rules back into direct correspondence with their original objects and motives. The reasons for the prohibition are then stated, and insistence is made on the definition of land-holding as meaning only the acquisition of land intended for cultivation. As to land held for commercial speculation, this, they said, was a different question. In paragraph 6, this species of land-holding is probably included in investments other than those in land for the profits of cultivation; and it is more distinctly recognised in paragraph

7, where they say, "We can frame a precise rule, demarcating the limits within which land should or should not be held by public servants . . . yet we do not propose to go further and to attempt any definition of the stage at which the holding of land becomes speculative." "While," they go on to say, "land-holding and other investments are, *under certain conditions*, forbidden to public servants as a necessary precaution against evils . . . habitual speculation by officials is held by us to be an evil in itself."

I think I have quoted enough to show that land-holding by public servants, such as I am, is not prohibited where it is not held for cultivation, but as an investment, where there are no evils such as the evils attending on cultivation to guard against, where there is no suspicion of undue influence being exercised, where there is no reason to suppose that habitual speculation is being indulged in. *A fortiori*, it is permissible where the investment is in shares in a company that has acquired such lands and sells them not as an habitual speculation, but to raise money to prosecute its planting operations.

11. In these days, as the Government of India doubtless reflected, the holding of land as a "commercial speculation" carries no magic with it. The bare possession of unoccupied acres of waste land cannot possibly interfere with the public duties of an officer, provided he did not acquire them from, and will not sell them to, any one with whom he is officially connected.

The purchase and sale of such land or of shares in a Company, dealing with such land and the profit of cultivating it, is in no way different from the purchase and sale of diamonds or of shares in a Railway Company. The restriction is this, that the transaction is not to take place with any one, over whom we exercise (or may be suspected of exercising) official influence.

Besides this, and in immediate connection with it, is the proviso that the civil servant who owns the property, whether in lands or in diamonds or in shares, shall not hamper himself "to the detriment of public business" with the private business connected with their sale, nor shall he operate with the land or the diamonds or the shares in an habitually speculative manner.

12. This is, I submit, what the Government of India have conveyed to us in their rules for our guidance. I respectfully request that I may be informed whether my interpretation of those rules is in accordance with that held by the Board, and if not, on what point they consider that I have misinterpreted them.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

AGREEMENT executed on the 11th July 1877 (29th Mithunam 1052) by PUNHATTIL KAYIKAL KELA VARMA VULUJA RAJA, aged 47, in Punhattila Vaka Kondu Pravarti Minachael Taluk, to MR. JOHN DANIEL MUNRO, aged 43, a Christian Coffee Planter at Perumeta in Peruvamtanam Mure Kanhirapala Pravarti Chenganasheri Taluk.

As you have made an application for the grant of the property called Kannan Tevan Auchanatu Mala, belonging to us, at Punhattilla Vaka in Kondu Pravarti Minachael Taluk, for coffee cultivation, all the hills and jungles on the said property within the following boundaries, with the exception of such parts as are used by the tenants for agriculture, public utility, water-supply, and other purposes, are conveyed to you under this agreement in consideration of Rs. 5,000 received.

The boundaries of the property are:—Chirnarulpatin, Tandokara, Kumarikallu, Kattumala, Talayar Tandokara, Vinayakanati Tandokara Alanchined Pullanur Tanna Karinikulam, Tevikulam Metu, Munnatuma, Munnatuma Anakulam and Chumar-ulpathi. You shall clear and remove the jungles and reclaim the waste lands within the said boundaries, and cultivate them with coffee up to the year 1058, and from the year 1059 pay our rent-collector a yearly rent at the rate of 3,000 British rupees and obtain receipts.

2. You or your people shall deliver to our rent-collector the Ivory, Cardamoms, Wax, Frankincense and other similar forest articles which may be obtained by them or you on these lands, and shall receive the usual allowances. If elephants be got on these lands, you shall also deliver them to us, and shall receive the usual rewards.

3. The roads, rivers, and water-courses, if there be any on these lands, shall continue to exist as heretofore.

4. Whenever you think to give up the lands of your own accord, you shall relinquish your claims to houses, improvements, &c., effected thereon, and to the sum of Rs. 5,000 advanced to us, and shall surrender the property to us.

5. If you fail to comply with the terms of this agreement by refusing to pay the sum of Rs. 3,000 annually as agreed upon, or by violating any other conditions specified herein, you shall, without claiming the value of improvements effected on these lands, or the return of the rupees received by us, surrender the lands to us.

This agreement has been executed in presence of witnesses.

(1) Kullampalli Illatu Hariswaran Damodaran Nampuderi at Kummanur Kara Kitangu Pravarti Kottayam Taluk.

(2) Tiruthyal Illatu Tuppan Nampohi Nampuderi at Maritan Kara in the said Pravarti.

(A true Translation as near as may be from the Malayalam language.)

MADRAS,
27th May 1878.

Malayalam Translator to the Government of Madras.

Resolution—dated 14th October 1884, Mis. No. 9697.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department,
with letter and enclosure in original, to be returned.
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th October 1884, Mis. No. 9549.

Read—the following letter from H. A. SIM, Esq., M.C.S., Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1884.

In answer to Board's Proceedings, No. 2767, dated 11th Aug. 1884 (received by me on my return from leave), I have the honor to inform you that I have taken no part in the management of the Aneimudi Planting Company, nor have I attended any meeting, or, so far as I can recollect, registered any vote in connection with it.

Resolution—dated 8th October 1884, Mis. No. 9549.

Submitted to Government, with reference to G.O., No. 1722, of 4th August 1884.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.
Copy to the Collector of Kurnool.

From H. E. STOKES, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 9th October 1884.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., 23rd September 1884, No. 2085, Public.

2. I had nothing to do with promoting the North Travancore Company, but obtained shares, on application, some time after the Company was started. In regard to management, I attended one meeting, which I left as soon as the meeting was constituted. I have, however, given proxies, I think, twice; and the Secretary has, for some time, held a general power from me to exercise my vote. I believe, however, that it is now invalid owing to a recent change of Secretaries.

3. I was one of the signatories of the original Memorandum of Association of the Talliar Planting Company. I attended one annual meeting. My share in the management has been the same as described by Mr. Sturrock.

4. I did not sign the Memorandum of Association of the Aneimudi Planting Company, but before it was formed I had signified my willingness to take shares, which I did immediately. I have never attended a meeting, and, if I recollect right, it has not been the practice in this Company to circulate papers for votes of members.

5. I have already reported that I hold twenty-five shares in the Talliar Company, and that my claims to bonus land on my shares in the Travancore Company have been assigned to the Talliar Company. In consideration of them, the latter Company has obtained from the Travancore Company a part of its block of land at bonus price.

From J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., to the Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund, dated Adyar, Madras, 12th October 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of G.O., No. 2085, of 23rd September 1884, Public Department, in which I am directed to get rid of the land I hold in North Travancore at once. For some months past,—in fact almost as soon as I found that the Madras Government did not consider my holding the land was permissible under the rules,—I have done my best to get rid of it, by advertising it for sale in the London and Indian papers, but without success. I am, indeed, at the present moment in correspondence with a gentleman relative to its purchase, but, in case the negotiation should fail, I have had a deed of trust drawn up, by my Solicitors, transferring the property to trustees for the benefit of my wife and children; but, before executing the deed, I should be glad to know whether the Government would be satisfied with such a transfer as disconnecting me from the land. If they will accept such a transfer, I will have the deed executed if I fail to sell the land; but if not, then I do not see how I can at once carry out the orders of Government, unless the Government themselves purchase the land, or permit me to sell it to the Travancore Government, or to any neighbouring Zemindar, who may be disposed to buy it.

2. The purchase of land by native officials (even in districts in which they may be serving) in the names of their sons or other relatives is permissible; I therefore cannot suppose that the Government would object to the transfer I propose, merely because I am an English official. So far as the possession of this land (which I purchased for my eldest son, in case he should fail to enter the public service by competition) affects my discharge of my public duties, it might just as well be in China or America.

From L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., District Judge of Nellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 16th October 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of G.O., 23rd September 1884, No. 2085, Public, and to reply thereto.

2. The only planting company with which I am connected is the Ootacamund Cinchona Planting Association.

Since this Association came into working order the management has vested entirely in non-official share-holders.

3. I receive the plan of operations for each year as arranged by the Managing and Consulting Members, by whom I am informed what calls I shall have to pay; and I attend the annual meeting if held while I am on the Hills during the recess of this Court.

From H. W. BLISS, Esq., Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated Rajahmundry, 18th October 1884, No. 8863.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., 23rd September 1884, No. 2085, Public, I have the honor to state that I had nothing to do with getting up the Aneimudi Planting Company, but that, having been asked to take shares, and having agreed to do so and being in Madras, I was consulted as to the terms of the Memorandum of Association on which the Company was registered, and was subsequently one of the signatories to it.

2. As regards the subsequent management of the Company I have taken no part whatever in it, unless the doing of any of the following acts can be considered to be taking a part in the management:—

(i) Voting for the election of the Directors;
(ii) Voting as to the admission of new members, which I may observe has hitherto invariably been a purely formal proceeding;
(iii) Voting as to the issue of new shares;
(iv) Approving the annual programme of the operations of the Company.

3. Such votes as the above have sometimes been given at meetings of the members of the Company; sometimes, and more generally, on papers sent in circulation.

4. I beg to point out that, except the matter of voting for the admission of new members of the Company, all the above matters are of a nature to be submitted for the decision of the members of every description of Joint Stock Company. Unless, therefore, it is intended that Government servants shall be altogether excluded from the right of voting at meetings of companies in which they hold shares, the exercise of the right of voting on such matters would not appear to be against the rules. If, however, it is intended that Government servants are to be altogether prevented from exercising their right of voting at meetings of companies in which they hold shares; for instance, if I hold a Bank of Madras share, and am not to be allowed to vote for the election of the Directors, or Madras Railway shares, and am not to be allowed to vote for or against the undertaking by the Company of the extension of the railway to Calicut, I respectfully submit that I am deprived of the opportunity of protecting my interests in my investments to such an extent that the permission to make them is illusory. Practically, that is, I am forbidden to make any investments in any companies in India. If this is what is intended, I respectfully request that the orders of the Secretary of State may be obtained, for, so far as I can remember (being on circuit I have no papers to refer to), so great a restriction goes far beyond all the instructions on this subject which have hitherto emanated from him.

5. I venture in this connection respectfully to point out that the Government of India appear to me to be in error in stating that the management of the Talliar Company (the constitution of which and of the Aneimudi Company is almost identical) is virtually in the hands of the members, so that the rules have been clearly violated in letter as well as in spirit. No doubt in saying so they had in mind the provisions that the members have to be consulted in all important matters, and have to approve the annual programme of operations. But the members' decision is merely a general one,—that so and so is to be done. It in no way binds the Consulting and Managing Directors as to the manner of doing the work which is determined on or as to the agency to be employed in doing it. This is a vital point, I consider. The object of the rule that Government servants may hold shares in companies but may not take any part in their management is clear. It is that their time, which belongs to Government, may not be taken up by other employment, and that all contact with purchasers and vendors, contractors and work people,—with all sorts and conditions of people likely to be influenced by official rank and position,—may be avoided. I respectfully submit that these objects are completely secured by the articles of the Talliar and Aneimudi Companies, the practical working of which I cannot but think that the Government of India have misapprehended. No man can be accurately said to be engaged in

the management of a business when he is ignorant of the very names of every servant and contractor employed in it, and of the traders from whom purchases of materials, &c., are made and to whom the produce of the enterprise is consigned But this is my position, at all events, in regard to the Aneimudi Company. Anything farther removed from the management of a company (if one has shares in a company at all) I find it difficult to imagine.

6. Nevertheless, if after this explanation Government still think it necessary that the Articles of Association of the Aneimudi Company should be amended, I shall endeavour (so far as I am concerned) to have their wishes carried out, and, with that object, would respectfully request them to inform me of the nature of the amendments in the Articles of Association which would meet their views. With the exception of the provision as to the admission of new members, which can be erased, I cannot see that any substantial alterations can be made, unless, as I said before, it is desired altogether to prevent Government servants who hold shares in companies from using the votes to which their shares entitled them.

From A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th November 1884.

With reference to G.O., No. 2085, Public, dated 23rd September 1884, I have the honor to state that I hold shares in the following companies :—

	Shares.
(1) North Travancore Land Planting, &c., Society ...	5
(2) Talliar Valley Planting Company	25
(3) Aneimudi Planting Company	20

2. The shares in the first of these companies I purchased through its Secretary from a gentleman unconnected with the public service. I was one of the original signatories to the Articles of Association of the other two companies. I have taken no part in the management of any of the companies.

3. With regard to the remarks in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the letter of the Government of India, I beg leave to repudiate entirely the suggested charge of "speculation" and "of having made a trade or business of promoting or launching companies." The cultivation of Cinchona to which the latter two companies have been confined was originated in this Presidency by Government, with a view to stimulate private enterprise, and, from the published accounts, it is well known that the Government plantations have yielded a considerable revenue for many years. So far as it is in any way possible to predict, there is no agricultural enterprise in India less open to the charge of "speculation" than the cultivation of Cinchona.

4. No one can make "a trade or business of promoting or launching companies," unless he intends to make a profit by so doing. There is no ground whatever for such a supposition as regards the original signatories of the two companies whose Articles of Association I signed. Each signatory was and intended to remain a share-holder; no appeal or invitation to take shares was made to the public; and I believe I am correct in saying that no signatory has attempted to make profit by the sale of any of his shares. Moreover, the formation and registration of all these companies was no secret, and at least one gentleman in the civil service obtained the written permission of Government before he signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to which he belongs.

5. In paragraph 8 of the Home Secretary's letter, it is stated with regard to the Talliar Valley Planting Company that "the rules have been clearly violated in letter as well as in spirit." I beg leave respectfully to remark that this statement is inaccurate as an inference from what precedes, and that moreover it is not in accordance with fact. It seems true that as the Articles of Association of the Talliar Valley Planting Company are worded the members or share-holders *might* interfere in the management, but, as a matter of fact, they do not. Before answering the present reference I wrote to the Consulting Member to inquire how many matters

had been circulated to the share-holders during the past year. In reply, I was informed that only one circular had issued. This was a proposal to reduce the area to be planted during the year, and it was, of course, agreed to. It cannot seriously be contended that such matters as these are an interference in the management.

6. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government Order under reply, I may state that at the annual meeting of the Talliar Valley Planting Company in October, it was resolved, in deference to the views expressed by the Government of India and the Government of Madras, to request the Consulting Member to ascertain whether the Articles of Association could be so altered as to exclude the power of interference by share-holders in the management of the Company. I hope this change will shortly be made by assimilating the Articles of the Talliar Valley Planting Company to those of the Aneimudi Planting Company, and that it will remove the objections which have found expression in the letter of the Government of India.

7. Having thus expressed my readiness to comply with the orders of Government, I venture to represent that a policy,—if such there be,—which would restrict or impede the investment of capital in this country by public servants and others, is an anachronism unsuited to the present day, and that, if such should be the case, the views of the Secretary of State might be sought as to the interpretation of his own rules before any additional restraints in this direction are imposed which were not contemplated when the rules were framed. The three companies to which reference has been made in this letter have a total capital of Rs. 7,25,000, almost the whole of which will eventually be distributed in wages, &c., among the labouring classes, and which will, in all probability, give permanent employment to a large number of people in connection with the growth of, and trade in, bark. If the companies had not been formed, the greater part of this capital would have been remitted to England for investment.

8. Referring to paragraph 9 of the Government of India letter, I have already reported to Government that such rights as my shares in the North Travancore Land, &c., Society conferred to acquire forest land, I have transferred to the Talliar Valley Planting Company. I do not hold any land myself, except that in which my house stands at Ootacamund.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 20th November 1884.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., No. 2085, dated 23rd September 1884, regarding my connection with the North Travancore Company (Limited) and the Talliar Valley Company (Limited).

2. I must say that the present papers have taken me entirely by surprise. I have hitherto supposed that in joining the above companies, I was absolutely within both the letter and the spirit of the rules, and that no suspicion to the contrary was, or could be, entertained by Government. I need hardly say that otherwise I should not have thought of joining the companies or of placing myself in a position disapproved of by Government.

3. I have not taken part in the management of either company's affairs further than by occasionally attending (in person or by proxy) at general meetings of the companies, and I have, on one or two occasions, recorded a vote on a matter circulated by the Consulting Member of the Talliar Valley Company. I have ascertained from him that during the year preceding the receipt of the above Government Order *one* such matter only was circulated. It was merely a proposal by him to curtail the planting operations of the year. It cannot seriously be contended that acts such as the above constitute an interference in the management of the companies.

4. The letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, enclosed in the above Government Order, takes special exception to the Articles of the Talliar Valley Company (Limited), and says that "the management is virtually in the hands of the

members," and, therefore, "the rules have been clearly violated in letter as well as in spirit." There is here, I venture respectfully to think, some confusion of ideas. Because the constitution of the Company is such that a civilian member *might* infringe the orders of Government, it is therefore inferred, and broadly stated, that "the rules have been clearly violated in letter as well as in spirit."

5. I submit that the question is whether each civilian has so taken part in the management as to have infringed the spirit of the rules. The Secretary to the Government of India states that the danger against which the prohibition against taking part in the management of a company is aimed is "that of official influence being abused or official trust betrayed." Another reason may be added in the words of paragraph 3 of the Government of India despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 16th June 1873, viz., lest the attention of officials "might be diverted from public to private business to the detriment of public business." Judged by this standard and by the whole spirit of the rules and orders of Government, I claim to have acted entirely in accordance with the known and expressed wishes of Government. The Managing and Consulting Members of the Talliar Valley Company (Limited) are non-officials. Its work is carried on in Travancore, and there is no possibility of official influence being abused or of official trust being betrayed. I have stated above how far I have taken part in the management of the Company, and it is obvious that this cannot have occupied my time or my thoughts to the detriment of my public business. Indeed, the present letter has occupied more time in the writing than I have devoted to my interest in the Talliar Valley Company since its formation.

6. The wording of the Article which gives each member an equal share in the management was, I fancy, accidental. The effect has merely been that each share-holder's vote has the same value, no matter what number of shares he may hold, and the management rests with the non-official Consulting and Managing Members. The Consulting Member was, however, asked at the last general meeting of the Company, to propose for the consideration of the share-holders such alterations in the Articles as may remove all objection on the part of Government.

7. As to the investment being speculative I may say that I do not regard it as such in any way. I have never sold a share in either company, nor have I ever heard of a share in the Talliar Valley Company having changed hands. I (and I believe the members generally) hold the shares solely with a view to eventual profits from the cultivation of Cinchona, than which no agricultural enterprise in India is, in my opinion, less open to the charge of being speculative in its character. It is true that I signed the Memorandum of Association of the Talliar Valley Company (Limited), but I submit that this can hardly constitute me a promoter of companies in the sinister sense of the term, and certainly does not involve a breach of either the letter or the spirit of the rules. I have never asked any one to take a share in the Company, nor have I received any remuneration or advantage of any kind as one of the original signatories.

8. In conclusion, and with reference to paragraph 9 of the letter referred to, I have to state that I have not acquired any land in my own proprietary right either from the North Travancore Company or otherwise.

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 2nd December 1884.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., 23rd September 1884, No. 2085, Public, I have the honor to report that I had nothing to do with the starting of the Aneimudi Company beyond agreeing to take shares, approving the Memorandum and Articles, and signing them. Since the Company has been in working I have occasionally given my vote on some general question circulated for opinion by the Directors, and have attended one or two general meetings. I do not know exactly who signed the Memorandum of Association, but believe it was signed by most, if not all, of the gentlemen whose names appear as share-holders in the above

order, by two or three officers in other branches of the public service, and by a similar number of non-officials.

2. As regards the points noted by the Government of India, I beg to state that in taking shares in the several companies concerned, I conceive that I have neither in the letter or the spirit acted contrary to the rules. In subscribing for shares, I had no idea of making a "speculative" investment, nor have these investments interested me "privately in affairs or undertakings with which (my) public duty is connected." I have not taken "part in the management" of any of the companies, nor have I (according to the evident intention of the rule) been employed in "the districts where the operations of any of the companies are carried on."

3. It is true that I was to some extent concerned in the establishment of these companies, *i.e.*, in settling the terms of Association and the scope of the enterprise; but I was not a "promoter" as that expression is usually understood, that is, one who expects or is likely to benefit specially by the launching of a company.

4. The object of limiting the number of share-holders, to which the Government of India refer, was, I believe, especially intended to prevent the companies from becoming "speculative." With the single exception of the North Travancore Company, all, or nearly all, the shares were immediately subscribed for. The Associations afforded to the few who wished it the means of making *bonâ fide* investments in agricultural enterprise; and in availing myself of the liberty which I conceived the rules allowed, I submit that I have in no way laid myself open to the charge "of having made a trade or business of promoting or launching companies." If the intention of the Secretary of State was to prevent officers from making such investments, the rules would, I think, have explicitly prohibited the practice, nor does, I submit, the fact that the company is small affect the question. Moreover, under the rules, I conceive that an officer is as much at liberty to agree to join an Association when formed, as to do so later, so long as he takes no part in the management.

5. As regards the Talliar Company, I venture to think that the provision to which the Government of India object, really gives to the members but little greater power than that possessed by share-holders in ordinary circumstances; and, as a matter of fact, in administration there has been no difference between the practice followed by this and that followed by the other companies. The administration has always been left to the managers, who have only occasionally requested the votes of the other members in circulation. The provision, however, can easily be amended.

6. In regard to paragraph 9 of the Government of India Resolution, I have the honor to state that I have not availed myself of the right to acquire bonus land; but the North Travancore Company, when selling land to the Talliar Company, agreed to reduce the price of the block, on condition that those of its share-holders, who were entitled to bonus forest lands, relinquished their claim to the concession.

7. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to urge that any restriction of the present liberties of the members of the services to interest themselves in enterprises for the development of the resources of the country will tend to check that development by lessening their interest in the country, and by compelling them to send their accumulated capital to other countries, *pro tanto* impoverishing this. I believe the Famine Commission expressed a strong opinion in favor of relaxing the rules relating to land-holding; and I therefore trust that the question may be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State before any change is made in the rules as they now stand.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mangalore, 2nd December 1884, No. 2657.

With reference to official memorandum, dated 28th November 1884, No. 2656, asking for an early reply to G.O., dated 23rd September 1884, No. 2085, I have

the honor to state that as I had already submitted the information asked for in my letter, dated 24th August 1884, recorded with the Government Order under reference, I thought that no further reply would be expected from me.

2. I have nothing to add to what I have already stated, except that arrangements are now under consideration for an amendment of the terms of the Articles of the Association of the Talliar Company in the manner suggested in paragraph 4 of the order of Government.

From G. STOKES, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 8th January 1885.

1. Official Memorandum, No. 37, dated 3rd February 1883.
2. Official Memorandum, No. 2656, Public Department, dated 28th November 1884.
3. Official Memorandum, No. 2660, dated 28th November 1884.
4. Official Memorandum, No. 2830, dated 19th December 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communications noted in the margin.

2. In reply to the first, I have the honor to state that I have exercised the right referred to in G.O., dated 3rd February 1883, No. 157, and have acquired 30 acres of land (bonus) in Travancore, which I hold at the moment of writing. This land I have contracted to make over to the Talliar Valley Planting Company, and the necessary deeds are now being prepared and completed. It would have been made over two years ago (in fact, I thought it had been), had I not been absent in England.

3. In reply to the second, I beg to enclose the form given in G.O., dated 22nd February 1884, No. 255, Revenue Department, filled up.

4. In reply to the third, I have been called on to give information on the points noted in the 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs of Mr. Mackenzie's letter.

5. In regard to paragraph 8, I have to report that I have taken no part in the management of any Company further than, on some few occasions, to vote at the general meetings of the Companies, or to note an opinion on a paper relating to some point similar to those noted in paragraph 2 of the letter to India, dated 5th April 1884, No. 473, Revenue Department, quoted in the Government Order under reply.

6. In regard to paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter, my answer is the same as that contained in paragraph 2 of this letter.

7. In regard to paragraph 10, I have to state that I am in no way connected with the Aneimudi Company.

8. In conclusion, I desire to express my regret at the delay which has occurred in replying to the above orders; but owing to my absence on leave and to my having been constantly on the move since my arrival in the country, I have not hitherto been able to obtain access to the papers necessary to enable me to reply earlier.

From H. J. STOKES, Esq., M.C.S., to the Under-Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 29th January 1885.

With reference to your reminder, dated the 27th instant, calling on me for a statement of lands possessed by me within this Presidency, I have the honor to observe that I sent a reply to the original requisition some months ago to Mr. Rees. I hold 100 acres of land in the estate of the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society. This land I have never occupied or cultivated; it has never been demarcated; nor have I received the title-deeds of it. I have tried to g[illegible] of it, but unsuccessfully.

ORDER—dated 16th February 1885, No. 409, Public.

The papers read above will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, with reference to their Home Secretary's letter, No. 1086, dated 10th July 1884.

2. Mr. Garstin will be informed, with reference to the enquiry contained in his letter of the 12th October last, that the Government approve and sanction the transfer of the land he owns in Travancore to Trustees for the benefit of his wife and children, in the event of the negotiations, now in progress, for its sale proving abortive.

3. With reference to the enquiries of Messrs. Bliss and Arundel relative to the nature of the amendments necessary in the Articles of the Aneimudi and Talliar Valley Companies, these gentlemen will be informed that the Government accept as satisfactory the existing Articles of the Aneimudi Company, with the exception of that relating to the exclusion of out-siders, which they consider should be erased. The revision of the Articles of the Talliar Valley Company so as to assimilate them to the Articles of the Aneimudi Company with the proposed alteration of the clause for the exclusion of out-siders, will be considered sufficient.

4. The Government are of opinion that Mr. Turner's action in connection with the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society is clearly opposed to the rules with which it was his duty to have been acquainted, whether they were or were not brought to his notice recently and specially.

5. Those officers who still hold land in their own right are required, in accordance with the orders already issued, to divest themselves of the same forthwith, and to report to Government that they have done so.

6. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India:—

(Here enter 16th February 1885, No. 410.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To J. H. Garstin, Esq., C.S.I.
,, H. J. Stokes, Esq.
,, H. E. Stokes, Esq.
,, H. W. Bliss, Esq.
,, J. Sturrock, Esq.
,, H. G. Turner, Esq.
,, L. A. Campbell, Esq.
,, H. B. Grigg, Esq.
,, A. T. Arundel, Esq.
,, G. Stokes, Esq.
,, R. S. Benson, Esq.
,, H. A. Sim, Esq.
} Order only
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 16th February 1885, No. 409.

FEBRUARY.

Land Companies.

Passing orders on correspondence relating to Civilians holding shares in certain —.

th January 1885, No. , Public.

Sep? with 5 ele? of letter Encls. 28/4/85

CONFIDENTIAL.

Draft.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Letter from—

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of FORT St. GEORGE,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Home Department.

Sir,

Referring to your letter, No. 33-1386, dated 5th September 1884, I am desired to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the names of the following three gentlemen who have been nominated by His Excellency the Governor in Council as well qualified to be appointed members of the Madras Civil Service:—

1 ~~I~~—Varadha Ráo, T.
2 ~~II~~—Rajagopala Chari, P.
3 ~~III~~—Subba Ráo. T.

2. Mr. Varadha Ráo is now twenty-one years of age; he ~~and~~ was educated at the Presidency College and took his B.A. degree at the Madras University in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1881, and his B.L. degree in the 1st Class,—a rare distinction,—in 1883. In addition to Tamil and Telugu, he has some knowledge of Sanskrit and French. He is the son of the Hon'ble T. Rama Ráo (a Member of the Legislative Council of Madras), and the descendant of a family distinguished under the Nawabs of the Carnatic. He has been already twice nominated for an appointment in the Statutory Civil Service.

3. Mr. Rajagopala Chari is the son of P. Varadha Chari, a Deputy Collector, who has been in the public service since 1855. He belongs to a respectable family with property in the Chingleput District. This gentleman, ~~who is~~ now twenty-two years of age, was also educated at the Presidency College, and took his M.A. degree in the Madras University in 1882 in Mental Philosophy and Sociology, and his B.L. degree in 1884 in the 2nd Class.

4. Mr. Subba Ráo is an Inamdar with property in the Godávari District. He is twenty-seven years of age and took his B.A. degree in the 1st Class in the Madras University in 1876 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and his B.L. degree in the 2nd Class in 1879.

5. With reference to the request that information might be given as to the mode in which the selections have been made, I am directed to enclose a copy of G.O., No. , dated which explains this matter in detail.

RMS 21.1.85

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
January 1885.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

2 copies to Sec of State. 30/4/85

1885.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

[ ]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, **No.** . **1885,**

Draft circulated
for approval.

Hon Mr Master.
Hon Mr Sullivan
HE The Comr in Chief
~~The Right Hon~~ The Governor
[illegible]
21/1/85

Passed by the
Govt. 22-1-85 J.W.

27 TH JANUARY 1885, No. 215, PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER from—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Referring to your letter, No. 33-1386, dated 5th September 1884, I am desired to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the names of the following three gentlemen who have been nominated by His Excellency the Governor in Council as well qualified to be appointed members of the Madras Civil Service :—

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2. Rájagopála Chári, P.
3. Subba Ráo, T.

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3. Mr. Rájagopála Chári is the son of P. Varadha Chári, a Deputy Collector, who has been in the public service since 1855. He belongs to a respectable family with property in the Chingleput District. This gentleman, now twenty-two years of age, was also educated at the Presidency College, and took his M.A. degree in the Madras University in 1882 in Mental Philosophy and Sociology, and his B.L. degree in 1884 in the 2nd Class.

4. Mr. Subba Ráo is an Inamdar with property in the Godávari District. He is twenty-seven years of age and took his B.A. degree in the 1st Class in the Madras University in 1876 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and his B.L. degree in the 2nd Class in 1879.

5. With reference to the request that information might be given as to the mode in which the selections have been made, I am directed to enclose a copy of G.O., No. 214, dated 27 Jany/1885 which explains this matter in detail.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27 *January* 1885.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

1885.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

[ ]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, **1885,**
No. **.**

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1885.

Public DEPARTMENT.

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Statutory Civil Service

Nominations